

Bulletin

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Gymnastics and other highjinks were the order of the day at the Homecoming Weekend football game, Oct. 15.

Governing Council

hears bad news about undergraduate enrolments

Full time undergraduate enrolment at the St. George campus has declined by about 400 students, some 320 of those from the Faculty of Education, President John R. Evans informed the Governing Council at its meeting on October 20 at Scarborough College.

The situation at the Faculty of Education is partly by design.

Noting that his figures were not final ones, the President said that there has been a drop of approximately five percent in part-time undergraduate enrolment at the downtown campus, but that the decrease in the ranks of graduate students has been slight. At Scarborough, undergraduate enrolment is down by approximately 280 students, or close to eight percent, while part-time enrolment has remained constant. And at Erindale, there has been little change in either category.

These reductions represent a significant decrease in funds to the University, Dr. Evans pointed out, and could be regarded as an omen of things to come. Enrolment at the community colleges has increased four to five percent while the number of high school students registering for Ontario Grade 13 has been decreasing.

At the same time, reports from the government indicate that the increase in basic operating funds to the universities is likely to be in the neighbourhood of 4.3 percent, the President said.

Task forces established

In his report to the council, the President also dealt with several other matters,

including the administration's position on the visit to the University of two representatives from the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; the significance of the deposition of the Jacob Bronowski papers with U of T; and the Options Conference on the future of the Canadian federation.

He pointed out that progress was being made in carrying out commitments made as part of the Memorandum of Agreement with the Faculty Association, and said that UTFA had ratified the maternity leave policy approved by the Governing Council in June.

The grievance review panel established by the memorandum has been appointed and is establishing procedures with the aid of legal counsel, the President said.

He went on to report that three task forces provided for in the memorandum had been established. One, dealing with policies related to librarians has made good progress, and is likely to present a report to the Academic Affairs Committee in late November or early December. Another, on promotions, "still has fundamental questions before it", but its report should be presented to Academic Affairs in December or January. The third, responsible for reviewing the policy on contractually limited term appointments "has the most difficult task because of the diverse base of information and it must assess the current situation before progressing further".

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Cut \$5 million from U of T budget

Budget Committee is told

To meet salary and utility cost increases, it will be necessary to cut the University's budget, or increase its income, by \$5 million, according to the 1978-79 Budget Guidelines, a planning and policy report prepared for the Budget Committee by the office of the Vice-President of Research and Planning.

The report proposes that academic divisions be provided with a guaranteed minimum budget that is three percent less than their budget for 1977-78, adjusted to cover the impact of last year's salary increase for a full year. All other divisions are being requested to make budget submissions on the basis of a five percent reduction.

When added to the elimination of one-time budget increases for the current year, these reductions will result in the overall budget being reduced by more than four percent.

"Since the majority of the University budget is salaries, staff complement is likely to be directly affected by this decision," the report says.

The total cumulative deficit for the period ending April 30, 1978 is expected to be \$2.8 million, based on a total income for 1977-78 of \$197.4 million.

"In the spring of 1976 the Governing Council approved a plan to continue the

University budget at the 1976-77 basic level for 1977-78 in order to give the University community an opportunity to review and develop program priorities that could form the basis for future budget exercises," the report states.

The role of the Budget Committee, which reports to the President of the University rather than directly to the Governing Council, is to make recommendations in the allocation of resources.

"Starting with an opening substantial cumulative deficit", the committee, "will need to reconsider some of the 1977-78 one-time budget increases where final decisions on policies or programs were held in abeyance or provided on a one-time basis only; consider program proposals presented by divisions and/or the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee Interim Report (see story page 8 of this issue); consider overall policy issues such as price inflation on goods and services; and review the need for a broad based support plan for University resources such as equipment and library," the report states.

"These actions must be taken considering the anticipated bleak financial picture for 1978-79 and that there are limits to the level of deficit."

Job Openings

Below is a partial list of job openings at the University. Interested applicants should read the Promotional Opportunity postings on their staff bulletin boards, or telephone the personnel office for further information. The number in brackets following the name of the department in the list indicates the personnel officer responsible. Please call: (1) Sylvia Holland, 978-6470; (2) Penny Tai-Pow, 978-5468; (3) Manfred Wewers, 978-4834; (4) Ann Sarsfield, 978-2112; (5) Beverley Chennell, 978-7308.

Clerk Typist II (\$7,430 — 8,740 — 10,050)

Management Studies (4), Preventive Medicine & Biostatistics (4), Mathematics (1) Law (2)

Clerk III (\$8,180 — 9,620 — 11,070)

Woodsworth College (2)

Secretary I (\$8,180 — 9,620 — 11,070)

Philosophy (1), Woodsworth College (2)

Secretary II (\$9,000 — 10,590 — 12,180)

Medicine (4), School of Graduate Studies (2), Internal Affairs (4)

Secretary IV (\$11,010 — 12,960 — 14,900)

Vice-Provost — Health Sciences (1)

Dental Assistant (\$9,000 — 10,590 — 12,180)

Dentistry (1)

Computer Operator II (\$11,210)

Faculty of Education (1)

Laboratory Technician II (\$11,010 — 12,960 — 14,900)

Ophthalmology (4)

Electron Microscopist II (\$11,010 — 12,960 — 14,900)

Pathology (4)

Research Officer (\$9,900 — 11,650 — 13,400)

Medicine (4)

Administrative Assistant II (\$12,860 — 15,130 — 17,400)

Career Counselling & Placement Centre (4)

Programmer I (\$10,460 — 12,310 — 14,160)

Behavioural Science (4), Pharmacology (2)

Programmer II (\$13,860 — 15,130 — 17,400)

Business Information Systems (5)

Professional Engineering Officer (\$17,560 — 20,660 — 23,750)

Biomedical Engineering (4)

Research News

Public Administration grants applications invited

The Institute of Public Administration of Canada announces a deadline of *January 11* for its research grants competition. Applications may be by letter proposal containing specified items of information, including a statement of the subject to be investigated and its relevance to Canadian public administration. Grants are intended to defray actual costs attributable to the research project, and projects are expected to lead to contributions to the literature on Canadian public administration. For details as to proposal format, call 978-2163.

New salary rates

Canada Council research grants

A revision of the Canada Council re-

search grants booklet is available at ORA. Prospective applicants and current grant holders should note especially a new salary scale for postdoctoral and graduate student research assistants, permitting payments in the range of \$12,500 to \$16,000 for holders of the M.A. or Ph.D. degree, and of \$9,000 to \$12,000 for students who have not completed requirements for the M.A. For information, please call 978-2874.

Canada Savings Bonds

Canada Savings Bonds, 1977-78 series, may be purchased by U of T employees through a payroll savings plan. Information and applications are available from your department and applications should be submitted to the Payroll Department, 215 Huron Street, third floor, no later than October 31.

Cost per \$100 per pay period: for staff paid fortnightly, 26 payments of \$4; for staff paid monthly, 12 payments \$8.69.

As of November 1, staff members may pick up their 1976-77 bonds series at the payroll enquiry counter, 215 Huron Street, third floor, in person or through

the good offices of another individual carrying written authorization and sufficient identification.

If you have any questions about these procedures, call the Payroll Department at 978-2151.

Internal Affairs

dispense with infirmary health service working group recommends

The St. George campus infirmary should be closed at the end of the 1978-79 academic year and the budget of the Psychiatric Division of the University Health Service should be reduced by \$50,000, according to the report of a working group — established by the Internal Affairs Committee and composed largely of students — that was presented to Internal Affairs on October 18.

Among the report's other recommendations, all prompted by the 1975 decision of the Governing Council that the Health Service should operate at "no-net-cost" by 1978-79, are that: the Health Service fee for full-time students on the St. George campus be increased by \$3.50 to \$16; the billing and collection procedures be tightened up, with overdue bills being collected in the same manner as overdue library fines; and the summer complement of staff in the Psychiatric Division be reduced through the use of term appointments.

The no-net-cost proviso means that expenses should not exceed revenue, chiefly derived from OHIP and student fees. In the current academic year, the central budget of the University will contribute about \$100,000, which is the amount that the working group was charged with eliminating from the Health Service budget.

About \$85,000, consisting of the director's salary and the physical plant costs, also comes out of the University's budget, but this sum will continue to be paid by the University.

The service has never operated on a fee-for-service basis, but instead, the report states, "provides a wide range of services, a high degree of accessibility, and is subject to unusual seasonal fluctuations in its workload".

Director defends service

Invited by the Internal Affairs Committee chairman to respond to the report, Dr. George Wodehouse, director of the Health Service, said that many of the figures employed in the report had been prepared by the service for internal use, but were neither intended, nor suitable, for actuarial analysis.

He indicated his disapproval of the idea that student medical services should be provided on the basis of whether or not they generate sufficient funds from OHIP, and stated that he had not been impressed with the force with which

Internal Affairs had resisted the Budget Committee's edict.

Noting that the cost per patient of running the infirmary is \$80 a night, as compared with the cost of \$200 a night at a general hospital, Dr. Wodehouse said that, as both sums come from the public's pocket, the University should continue to assume the responsibility of providing the cheaper service.

When he first arrived at the University 27 years ago, Dr. Wodehouse said, there had been about 10 small infirmaries distributed among the various colleges and residences on the St. George campus, including one that occupied the entire top floor of the Women's Union. One by one, these had been phased out. Should the present infirmary be closed, he said, there would almost certainly be requests to replace it with another array of small and considerably less efficient units.

Dr. Wodehouse concluded his remarks by describing the staff of the Health Service as dedicated people, and said that though the usual fee for general practitioners is \$25 - \$40 per hour, his staff were paid the absolute minimum hourly rate of \$6.80.

Psychiatric chief also comments

Dr. Taylor Statten, chief of the service's Psychiatric Division, informed the committee that 11 years ago he had been requested to establish a psychiatric service as a result of a rash of student suicides.

"Suicide is the second highest cause of death in this age group," he said, "only exceeded by accidents."

"The job we're doing is extremely worthwhile and cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. As senior psychiatrists, including the head of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, have testified, this service will not be available elsewhere if it is wiped out."

If the recommendation for term appointments is enforced, staff people who have been with the University for eight or nine years will have to leave, Dr. Statten said.

Committee members weigh in

The committee discussed the advisability of once again objecting to the no-net-cost principle, and agreed it would consider the possibility at its next meeting.

At that meeting, on November 15, the committee will vote on specific recommendations in the report.

For everyone, a club

At its regular meeting on October 18, the Internal Affairs Committee learned that these 39 campus clubs have been accorded the formal recognition of the University for the present academic year:

Academic Activities Committee, Arab Students' Association, University of Toronto Baha'i Club, B'Nai Brith Hillel Foundation, Campus Crusade for Christ, University of Toronto Chinese Christian Fellowship, Christian Science Organization at the University of Toronto, Christians, College Association for the Research of Principals, Commitment Canada, University of Toronto Chapter, University of Toronto Communist Club, Cycling Toronto, University of Toronto Debating Union, Fusion Energy Foundation, Gay Academic Union, Indian Students' Association, University of Toronto Integrity Group, International Association for Students of Economics and Commerce, International Folk Dance Club — Uni-

versity of Toronto, University of Toronto Lithuanian Students Club, Ismaili Students Association, University of Toronto New Democratic Party Club, University of Toronto Non-Smokers' Rights Association, The University of North Carolina — Tarheel Exchange Program, University of Toronto Progressive Conservative Club, University of Toronto Pro-Life Group, Slavia Club, Society for Creative Anachronism, University of Toronto Student Chapter of the Association for Computing Machinery, Students' International Meditation Society, University of Toronto Student Zionists — Chug Aliyah, Sufi Study Circle, Theological Students Fellowship, Toronto Student Movement, Trotskyist League of Canada, United Farm Workers, University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club, University of Toronto Vietnamese Students Association, and University of Toronto Young Socialist Club.

Associate dean named

Dr. William M. Paul, professor of obstetrics and gynecology, has been appointed associate dean — institutional affairs of the Faculty of Medicine, for a three year term which began September 1.

Dr. Paul graduated in medicine from U of T in 1947, and in 1955 joined the University's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology as a clinical teacher and later associate professor. After three years at the University of Alberta directing their Department of Obstetrics and

Gynecology, Dr. Paul returned to Toronto in 1965 and for the next five years served both as chairman of U of T's Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and as chief obstetrician and gynecologist at the Toronto General Hospital. Since that time, he has continued to teach in the department, and, as well, has been chief obstetrician and gynecologist at the Toronto Western Hospital. Last year he served as acting chairman of the Department of Clinical Biochemistry.

Assistant dean appointed

Dr. H.W. Bain, professor of paediatrics, has been appointed assistant dean — continuing medical education of the Faculty of Medicine, from September 1, 1977 to June 30, 1980.

Dr. Bain graduated from U of T in medicine in 1944, and in 1966 became chairman of the University's Department of Paediatrics and chief of paediatrics at the Hospital for Sick Children. Since 1968, Dr. Bain, who is a native of Cache

Bay, has been involved in U of T's Sioux Lookout Project which puts doctors and medical students in the north year round. While his main interests have been in the clinical aspects of diabetes and other endocrinological disturbances of body chemistry, his published papers deal with a wide variety of children's problems.

Associate dean appointed

Professor J.J. Fawcett has been appointed associate dean of Division III in the School of Graduate Studies for a three year term. He succeeds Professor Ronald Missen who became vice-provost September 1.

Prof. Fawcett comes to SGS both with administrative experience as associate chairman of the Department of Geology and as an active scholar in the field of petrology in which he is concerned with

understanding the physical and chemical ancestry of the earth's crust. In 1961, he graduated from Manchester University with a Ph.D. in petrology, and worked for some years at the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory Institute in Washington, D.C. before coming to U of T in 1964. Currently he is the managing editor of the *Journal of Petrology* of the Oxford University Press.

New head for Computer Centre

Dr. Doron J. Cohen has been appointed director of the U of T Computer Centre for a five year term beginning January 1, 1978. One of the first students in the Department of Computer Science, Dr. Cohen completed most of his doctoral course requirements at U of T in 1968, then finished his Ph.D. at the University of Waterloo in 1969.

For the past five years, Dr. Cohen, who was born in Jerusalem, has been director of the Computer Centre of TECHNION, the Israel Institute of

Technology in Haifa. The TECHNION Computer Centre, which since 1972 has expanded fourfold, is one of the largest and most sophisticated computer installations in that country. In addition to faculty appointments at the University of Waterloo, McGill University, TECHNION, and Tel-Aviv University, he has served as consultant to several industrial and commercial companies in the development, management, and marketing of computer systems.

Certification denied B.C. faculty

The right to apply for trade union certification has been denied university faculty and professional librarians in British Columbia. Education minister Patrick McGeer, spearheading an attack aimed squarely at university and community college faculty and librarians, last month introduced an amendment to the Universities Act (Bill 91) removing the right of those groups to apply for certification.

Earlier this year, McGeer introduced another piece of legislation — Bill 68 — which decertified the faculty union at the University of Notre Dame of Nelson and denied union members "successor rights" at the new David Thompson University Centre.

British Columbia faculty associations have launched a campaign against Bill 91, charging that the legislation denies university faculty the right to choose whether they wish to bargain collectively or not; that the actions of the government con-

stitute an intrusion on university autonomy; that the government introduced the legislation without prior consultation with faculty associations; and that the bill violates several International Labour Organization conventions. In addition, B.C. faculty associations have objected to the speed with which the legislation was scheduled for passage — introduced in the House Sept. 6, it received second reading Sept. 14, and was slated for third reading approximately one week later.

Reactions to the new legislation have been understandably antagonistic. Says Simon Fraser University President Dr. Pauline Jewett, "This amendment is the sort of intervention in university affairs I deplore. It is one thing for universities to sort out their own internal affairs and quite another for government to legislate action governing the internal affairs of universities."

Transportation program head



Richard M. Soberman, new director of the U of T/York University Joint Program in Transportation.

munity Studies. He has also been involved with urban and regional transportation planning in Venezuela, Colombia and Israel, and in 1972 completed a study for the federal government concerning expansion of commuter rail services in the Toronto area. From 1972 to 1974, he directed the Metropolitan Toronto Transportation Plan Review, an intergovernmental task force to review and modify the official transportation plan for Metropolitan Toronto.

Medicine names assistant dean

Dr. Robert H. Sheppard, associate professor in the Department of Medicine, has been appointed assistant dean — postgraduate medical education of the Faculty of Medicine, for a three year term which began September 15.

Dr. Sheppard graduated in medicine from U of T in 1948, and in 1955 joined the faculty's Department of Medicine, the same year becoming director of both the Department of Nuclear Medicine and the Endocrinology Clinic at the

Toronto Western Hospital. In 1971, he joined the staff of Sunnybrook Hospital where he is now head of the Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism. In addition, he serves as consultant in endocrinology for the Ontario Cancer Institute and chairman of U of T's Coordinating Committee in Endocrinology and Metabolism.

Opinions sought on term appointments

The Task Force on Contractually Limited Term Appointments, which was established following guidelines set forth in the *Memorandum of Agreement*, has been meeting on a regular basis and is about to formulate its report.

The terms of reference of the task force are "to consider, appraise, and make recommendations pertaining to the policy on contractually limited term appointments". Members of the task force are: Professors L.J. Elmer, Religious Studies, chairman; J.E. Foley, Psychology, Scarborough; J.A. Graff, Philosophy, Victoria College; G.W.R. Heinke, Civil Engineering; A.E. Lancashire, English; Stewart McLean, Chemistry; Louis Siminovitch, Medicine; and J.E.

Smyth, Political Economy.

The task force has received a number of submissions for consideration from the University community on issues related to contractually limited term appointments. Any further written comments should be submitted to the chairman, 110 Charles St. West, or to any committee member as soon as possible.

Learning by correspondence

a unique alternative in education

Through the Independent Study Program offered by the School of Continuing Studies, between 2500 and 3000 people are currently studying University courses without ever setting foot on campus, or ever laying eyes on a professor.

For people living in remote areas, correspondence study may be the only possibility. Other students, preferring correspondence study for the flexibility it permits, may even live in Toronto. Whatever the student's motivation, SCS last year arranged examinations in around 200 centres, including approximately 40 overseas sites.

Studying alone takes tremendous self-discipline, says Harry Mills, assistant director of SCS, emphasizing that the program has been designed to give the student every possible chance. If he doesn't complete his assignments or fails an exam, he can try again the following year without repaying the full fee. "We are never sure if a student has dropped out," explains Mills; "we only know when he has decided to continue."

While U of T offers no credit courses by mail, successfully completed Independent Study courses may be applied towards accreditation with professional organizations such as the Institute of

Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, the Institute of Canadian Bankers, the Canadian Institute of Travel Counsellors of Ontario, and the Canadian Credit Union Institute. This latter organization has used U of T courses in its training program since 1929 when the Department of Extension first set up correspondence courses.

Instructors, who may be U of T professors or experts from the community, prepare reading lists, notes, and assignments for their students, and are careful to return submissions with individual commentaries. All courses end with a supervised exam in May.

Although cassettes are used to some extent, written material and texts form the core of the program, and here the Textbook Store, which handles mail orders for Independent Study students, plays a key role.

A program which is growing steadily, Independent Study offers a unique alternative in education.

Soviet immigrant children

how are they coping in our schools?

In the last three years, 400-500 children have immigrated with their families to Ontario from the Soviet Union, and more are on the way. "They come to a so-called multi-cultural society, but they bring their own cultural baggage with them, so there are many difficult adjustments to be made," comments Dr. Roberta Markus, who, as a research associate with the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, is investigating the problems that such children encounter as they integrate into the Ontario school system and Canadian society at large.

"Essentially, I am trying to establish the needs of these children and how the school curriculum, the teachers, and the existing community organizations can be modified to accommodate them," Markus explains.

"These kids come from a much less fluid society than ours, where adults have provided them with definite models of behaviour. They expect their teachers to be disciplinarians — somewhat to be feared, though also to be depended upon for guidance and supervision.

"And they expect their parents to be accountable for their performance at school. In the Soviet Union, if a child

consistently neglected to do his homework, the parents' place of work would be called and their union involved."

A further difficulty is that, though most were able to leave the USSR on the basis of being Jewish ("The law is that if your homeland is outside the Soviet Union, you can emigrate," Markus explains), many have no experience of Jewish traditions, either sacred or secular.

"Obviously, these children need help in learning how to cope with our society, and we need help in learning how to cope with them," she says.

Dr. Markus has prepared three lengthy questionnaires, one for the children themselves, one for their parents, and another for their teachers. With the co-operation of Metro's school boards and of the Jewish school system, she has arranged for the children to answer a questionnaire that should reveal to what extent their perception of the West was contaminated before they came to these shores, and the ways in which they are finding it difficult to develop a positive identity about themselves.

The questionnaire for teachers is designed to elicit "the usual quantifying information," says Markus, "but it's also testing for prejudice, stereotypes, and preconceived ideas about the kids."

As a research associate, Dr. Markus presently has no teaching duties at the University (though as recently as last summer, she gave a course in Soviet foreign policy). Nor does the Centre for Russian and East European Studies provide her with funds. Instead, the centre has given her an office and has put at her disposal its library as well as typing services and resource personnel. Her research is being funded by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Citizenship Branch, and she hopes to acquire a full-time assistant to be paid through the Canada Works Program.

Dr. Markus' report will be submitted in March 1979, and her advisory committee, made up of representatives of community organizations and members of the various school boards, is likely to make sure that it won't simply be shelved if action seems advisable.

CANADIANS LIKE CREDIT UNIONS

Canadians must LIKE Credit Unions. More than 8 million of them belong to 3,881 Credit Unions stretching from the Yukon to Newfoundland. Canada's Credit Unions — and Caisse Populaires — have assets of nearly \$16 billion. It's all dedicated to the Credit Union purpose of PEOPLE HELPING PEOPLE. Canada's financial co-operative movement has been going strong since 1900 — when Alphonse Desjardins of Levis, Quebec, started it all. Credit Unions were started by groups of people with a common bond who saved their money together and made low-cost loans to one another from their pooled savings.

The Credit Union — essentially a financial co-operative — works on four basic principles:

1. Service rather than profit.
2. Ownership by people with a bond of association — a community, church congregation, employee group.
3. Democratic control. One vote per member — regardless of the number of credit union shares held.
4. Voluntary service to the credit union by its officers.

In today's Credit Union system, these principles still hold. But the original credit union concept is changing to offer a wider range of services to a greater number of people. Credit Unions are becoming one-stop financial shopping centres with an increasing stress on community credit union service. They still try to offer the best return on savings, the lowest cost loans and sound financial counselling for those who need it.

Credit Unions belong to their members and do their best for them — in service, consumer protection, financial education. They are concerned with service more than profits. But the profits they make go back to the members.

It's a great movement — a credit to Canada — and there's room in it for YOU.



Universities and Colleges

CREDIT UNION

(Toronto) Ltd., 245 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1R5

Geologist receives award

A.M. Goodwin, a professor in the Department of Geology, was awarded the Willet G. Miller Medal at the annual dinner of the Royal Society of Canada in June.

Prof. Goodwin is one of Canada's foremost precambrian geologists. His work on archean greenstone belts has been outstanding, as he has applied the principles of many sciences to the problems of these rock complexes, formulating a theory regarding the geological and chemical events in the belts, and revealing the constitution of Algoma-type iron formations. More recently he has sought to explain the evolution of the early precambrian crust and the precambrian shields in terms of mantle plumes, the movements of the earth's plates and other modern concepts.

The medal, awarded every two years for outstanding research in any branch of the earth sciences, honours Dr. Willet G. Miller, a distinguished geologist and a guiding force in the development of the mining industry in Ontario.

Oil scarce, expensive

by 2001 if we believe prevailing expectations



By the turn of the century, oil will be both very scarce and very expensive if we are to believe prevailing expectations," says Professor Edith Penrose. A visiting professor from the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London, this distinguished oil specialist will teach two joint courses with the Department of Political Economy and the Department of Middle East and Islamic Studies.

"Although prevailing expectations may be wrong, the possibility that they may be right cannot be dismissed. And because it takes time and money to develop alternate resources such as nuclear power, solar energy, wind and coal, we must start now. The 'lead times' needed for development of these resources can be very long."

Prof. Penrose has viewed the economics of oil from many world vantage points, including the Middle East. "Saudi Arabia carries a great burden in being the world's major supplier of oil and the country has been reasonable in not raising prices higher than they are," she says. "Although the price of oil did take too abrupt an increase between October and December of 1973, the exporting countries have been remarkably moderate considering their power."

The Saudi Arabians, for their part, would like to see the industrial countries become more conserving in their use of energy. "They are loath to raise prices — in contrast to the Iraqis and the Iranians who hold a more radical, less sympathetic view and would like to see prices increase," she says.

She also explains that if the oil-exporting countries were to raise prices too greatly, they could destabilize the

world's economy — "largely because the governments of the major oil-importing countries seem unable to adopt appropriate domestic policies. The exporting countries thus could jeopardize their own assets in the industrial world — assets they need in order to develop their own capacities".

One of the two courses the economist will teach is titled, "Economic Problems and Development of the Arab Middle East". The course will deal with specific problems of development in the Arab Middle East with emphasis on the petroleum industry and the use of oil revenues accruing to the government. The course will examine ways in which the outside world, particularly Europe and the U.S.A., have shaped or influenced developments within selected Arab countries.

The other course, entitled "The International Petroleum Industry with Special Reference to the Middle East", will feature an historical and economic analysis of the development of the industry up to 1960. It will cover factors determining its organization and structure, the conditions of supply and demand for crude oil and petroleum products, and an examination of changes that have taken place since 1960.

Throughout the autumn, Prof. Penrose will take part in several conferences on energy in the U.S.A. and Canada. In mid-November, she will speak at a conference on oil being sponsored by U of T's Centre for International Studies. The professor will return to the University of London in December on the completion of her visiting professorship.

McNaughton medal to Dean Ham

James M. Ham, professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering and dean of the School of Graduate Studies, has been awarded the McNaughton Medal of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

The medal, named for General A.G.L. McNaughton, is awarded for outstanding

contributions to the engineering profession in Canada.

The citation read "in recognition of his contributions to engineering research and advanced engineering education and his ability as liaison between the engineering profession and government".

954 billion barrels of oil

are waiting to be extracted from Alberta's Athabasca oil sands

Professor Donald Cormack, a U of T chemical engineer, is optimistic about the future of Canada's energy resources, and is engaged in research concerned with helping to find the optimal method of extracting oil from sand.

"The Athabasca oil sands hold greater reserves than does Saudi Arabia," he says. "In fact, if Canada can extract the 954 billion barrels of oil embedded in the sands, then the country might well have the biggest supply in the Western world."

Extracting oil from sand is time-consuming and costly. "The oil is extremely viscous," he explains. "And viscous oil may be 'young' or 'old', but it is now generally believed that the Athabasca oil is old, perhaps from having lost its protective agents through natural attrition."

Dealing with viscous oil calls for special technology. Two Canadian companies, Syncrude, and the Great Canadian Oil Sands, meet the problem by carrying the

sand to a central processing plant where the oil is "mined" and the sand returned to its original site. "But with this method," says the engineer, "you are mining only superficial oil. You need a technology that operates *in situ* to get at the deeper oil."

Prof. Cormack says that the oil can be separated by using solvents or heat. Steam, for example, "injected" far below the sand's surface, can be used to make the oil flow, as can a fire set alight at a deep level. The oil is then collected at another well.

Prof. Cormack and a group of students are currently attempting to discover the most efficient way to gather the oil by first creating a mathematical model, then applying it to the problem.

Depressions for all seasons

are fact, not fantasy
these researchers find



Seasons have long been implicated as shapers of mood and even of health, as people with ulcers will attest. Now, a recent study at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry shows that many psychiatric conditions also have a seasonal incidence.

Dr. Robin Eastwood and his research assistant Susan Stiasny studied 274,000 psychiatric admissions to hospital during a period of six years — one of the most extensive studies ever done on the relation between mental health and seasons.

They found that endogenous depression — the kind that's influenced by your heredity and physical make-up — peaks in spring-time, occurring more often in females and frequently resulting in suicide. Alcoholism, especially in middle-aged men, also reaches its highest incidence in spring.

Neurotic depression, — the kind that's

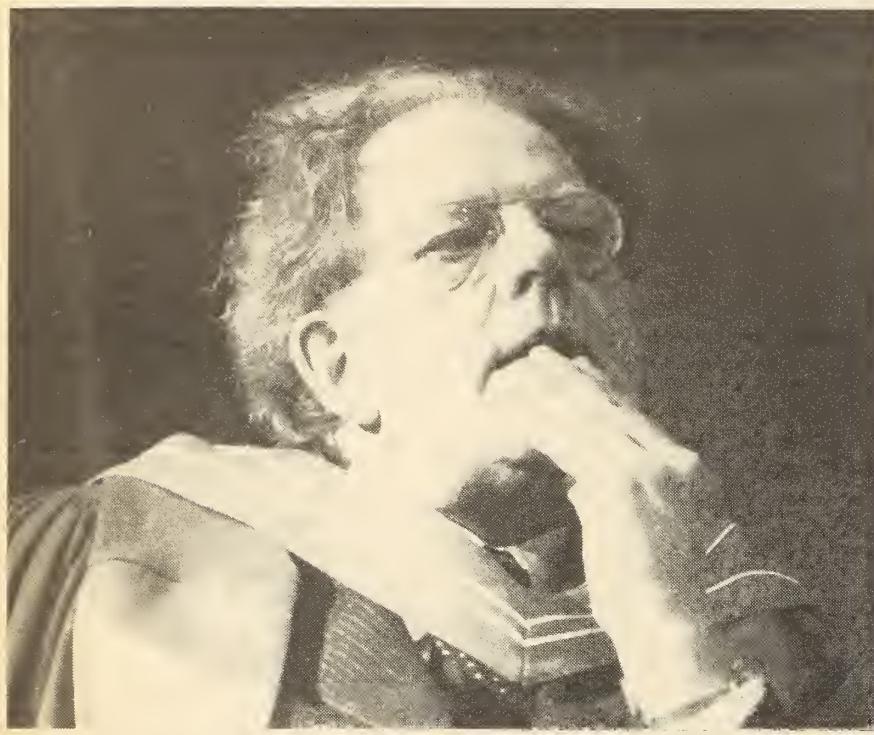
influenced by environment — is more likely to cause its victims to be admitted to hospital during the fall. This was found to be equally true for men and women.

The fall is also the season for an increase in admissions of those suffering from personality disorders, especially in the young. Drug addicts and those going through transient emotional problems are more likely to be admitted to hospital during the fall.

The team believes that the study has established definite relationships between mental health and seasons — relationships that may even influence doctors and patients' families to provide the extra care needed to prevent a relapse during the season when a patient is most "at risk". And keeping an eye on such patients between the months of March and June might even reduce the number of suicides during these potentially hazardous months.

'The political, and still more the economic, picture is one of deep gloom, lightened by an occasional gleam of neurosis.'

A summary of the *Options* conference



by Northrop Frye

I could hardly have realized, when I accepted this assignment, how far outside the area of my scholarly competence many of the papers at this conference are. I am not even cheered by Marcel Rioux's remark that in a social crisis academics serve as the translators of esoteric texts. However, a certain impartiality in quoting other people's opinions may be one possible virtue of ignorance, and in any case the buck now stops with M. Castonguay and not with me.

The foreground of our discussion has been what may be called an exercise in hypothetical futurology, speculations beginning with the question: what would happen if? The science-fiction writer John Wyndham said that that question was where all his writing began, and this conference has a certain affinity with science fiction. But in the background is a much wider and more suggestive question, connected with the fact that Canada seems to have moved from a pre-national to a post-national phase of existence without ever having been a nation. It almost became one in the two decades following the Second World War, when it acquired a national flag and was even briefly a perceptible military power. But it never shook off its role as an American satellite sufficiently to be taken very seriously by the rest of the world as a distinctive political presence. Arthur Lower's book, *Colony to Nation*, marks the optimistic beginning of this period; George Grant's *Lament for a Nation* the pessimistic end of it. What this conference of "options" is primarily about, I think, is the different ways there are of conceiving a post-national way of living.

For, of course, this post-national trend is a world-wide one, and if Canada works out its present crisis successfully it could serve as a pilot project for an emerging new mode of human life. In the United Kingdom Irish separatism has been followed by Scottish and Welsh separatist movements; Quebec separatism is endorsed by French politicians who regard similar movements in Brittany or Corsica as an unmitigated nuisance; we read of planes being hijacked by people who wish to demonstrate the intensity of their desire to separate somewhere from somewhere else. And, of course, every

part of Canada has strong separatist feelings. The tendency seems politically to be closest to a kind of anarchism, with all the ambivalence between violent and peaceful tendencies that anarchism has always shown. Even the United States, now one of the world's relatively few viable national federations, is likely to face similar developments as it decentralizes from its unmanageably violent cities, and the unrest of the late sixties was probably a portent of them.

My own feeling, summarized by John Meisel, is that in our world political and economic developments tend to centralize, whereas cultural movements tend to decentralize. To attach a cultural development to political or economic expansion produces an empty and pompous imperialistic culture; to attach political or economic revolution to a cultural revolution becomes, in such a context as Canada, a form of what Denis Stairs calls symbolic politics. I mention my own view, partly so that you can be aware of it and allow for it, and partly because it seems to have a large support from speakers at this conference. Marcel Rioux reminds us of a traditional distinction between a *Gemeinschaft* and a *Gesellschaft*, a community and a political federation; Ramsay Cook adds a European distinction between aggregate nations and nations that have tried to think of themselves as culturally or even racially uniform. Anthony Scott speaks of people who value their historic struggles for freedom more than they value the benefits obtained from them, and Denis Stairs says: "The independence movement is above all an ethnic and cultural revolt, in which the stakes have much more to do with psychic rewards than with economic organizational change." Manon Vennat and Marcel Rioux also agree that a cultural revolution is the dominant feature in contemporary

Quebec. Even Yves Martin, though he says that the question is fundamentally one of power, and that the PQ wants a lot more of it, also says, in what may be, if I have understood it correctly, one of the most significant remarks made at this conference, that the November election was "the result of a collective quest for a new pattern of coherence within a collectivity which still admits its distinctiveness, but also now its pluralism".

I am aware that the separating of cultural issues from political and economic ones is, if one takes it no farther, facile and simplistic. And yet the political and economic adjustments that have to be made, even to provide for a cultural revolution, may often be separable, and are nearly always distinguishable, from the cultural issues themselves. And I do wish that there had been a section on the cultural situation at this conference, if only to emphasize the emotional contrast. The political, and still more the economic, picture is one of deep gloom, lightened by an occasional gleam of neurosis. Like the map of Canada that you have been contemplating in Convocation Hall, it is a recognizable but oversimplified picture of a country coming apart at the seams. It reminds me of a New Yorker cartoon of two explorers caught in quicksand, one, who is already up to his neck, saying to the other: "Say what you will, I've half a mind to struggle." The cultural situation, on the other hand, is a very exhilarating one. By a culture I mean the whole life-style of a people, starting with the language they speak, and not merely the creative arts. But the arts are the representative part of a culture and the best index of its quality. The growth of literature and painting, especially, in all parts and ethnic groups of Canada, particularly during the last two decades, indicates that the area we still call Canada is a very exciting place to live in.

I recently said this to an American audience in Washington, when introducing an exhibition of Canadian pictures. The audience was puzzled, partly because the exhibition showed very little of the real vitality and variety of Canadian painting, and partly because the blue-ruin news stories they had read about Canada seemed to contradict my euphoria. I have long suspected, from my literary studies, that the social conditions underlying a culture are seldom good conditions. But they are usually lively conditions if the culture is lively, and Canada, for all the despair and apprehension and identity crises in the country, is no exception. Painters and writers are not acts of God: they come out of specific communities, and are the individual points where those communities have become articulate. Richard Lipsey said, in his personal statement this morning, that Canadian identity is an obsolete problem, being already here. The reason why it is still so much discussed, I think, is that it is being confused with another identity crisis, one which relates to regions emerging into articulate life-styles. There is something vegetable about a culture: it needs roots and a limited environment. It needs a Newfoundland for a Christopher Pratt, Ukrainian prairie settlements for a Kurelek, a Cape Dorset for a Kenojuak. Everywhere I look in Canada, I get an impression of immense energies trying to find their proper regional outlets, con-

tinually thwarted by unreal political abstractions.

John Meisel says: "that a majority of citizens of any country feels that they have more in common with foreign nations than with their compatriots suggests that the strains on national unity are likely to go very deep". This is true, but such feelings of alienation may sometimes be the other side of a genuine creative vitality. Much is said about the alienation of French life in Quebec under English dominance, but Quebec's very impressive record in literature has a great deal to do with the fact that a writer who writes in a beleaguered and threatened language knows that he has an essential social function. Genuine culture is always and instinctively separatist: this fact affords a tentative answer to the question glanced at by Ramsay Cook, a question which also bedevilled the Southern States in the American Civil War: where does a separatist movement stop separating? There is no limit as long as the separation is on a cultural basis, but of course a political sub-separation is a deadly threat to any separatism. We have been brought up to think of culture as a frill or non-essential, something to be added as a luxury after the essential things have been met, and this, I think, leaves us without the real clue to the present situation.

For example, southern Ontario, formerly one of the most brutally inarticulate communities in human history, now finds itself in possession of James Reaney, Alice Munro, Robertson Davies, Margaret Laurence, Margaret Atwood, Al Purdy and a dozen other people. The community as a whole has not grasped the importance of this fact, and no wonder; but scholars ought to have more insight.

A culture which is the expression of a specific community is in contrast to a mass culture, which tends towards uniformity rather than unity, and towards the obliterating of the specific and distinctive. A mass culture, so regarded, is an alienating culture, and when we think of mass culture we usually think of it as coming from or belonging to somewhere else. In Canada we speak of it as Americanization, although its effect on genuine American culture is quite as lethal as it is here; an English Canadian culture imposed on French Canada would be thought of there as mass culture. When Peter Ernerk was speaking yesterday my mind went back to a CRTC hearing on the CBC renewal of licences, when spokesman of Inuit and Cree groups asked us if we in the south realized that what we thought of as Canadian content was to them the invading of their culture by something not only alien to it but unconsciously bent on destroying it.

In the present debate the PQ's political aims assume what may be a disproportionate emphasis, partly because of certain tactical advantages of the moment. The PQ is still, for all practical purposes, an opposition party, not yet charged with the full responsibilities that bring so much obloquy with them. It can exert immense ideological pressure through the rhetorical device of identifying separatism with freedom and confederation with a subordinate status: as Marcel

Rioux says, "Quebec cannot be culturally sovereign as long as it is dominated politically by Canada". Hence many of its most able political opponents within Quebec are still demoralized, as though advocating national unity had suddenly become disloyal within Quebec. And the PQ cause is greatly helped by the built-in flunkeyism of the news media, which, whatever their point of view, are forced by their own rigid conventions to build up a picture of René Levesque as the only Canadian leader with genuine vision.

What is really at issue here, I think, is the fact that cultural identity results from an act of social will, whereas economic condition are much less affected by will, at least in Canada. Political conditions come somewhere in between. Whatever political or economic deals could conceivably be arranged between Canada and Quebec, the over-riding economic conditions are those of an American dominated continent, and there is no greater will to resist this domination in French than in English Canada. Roma Dauphin and Robert Lacroix speak of the lower average income in Quebec as compared with Ontario, and the former adds that the Quebecois, being normal human beings, want the same standard of living for themselves that other people have, and will not follow any leadership that deviates from this wish. There is a strong feeling among many speakers here, expressed with great sincerity by Alexander Campbell, that the Confederation of Canada not only can provide a viable political context for French culture in Quebec, but is in fact the only possible context for it. Deprived of this context, it is felt, Quebec will be exposed to the full force of American economic penetration, and without any ill will on the part of the United States, the first casualty of separation would be the integrity of French culture in Quebec itself.

It is remarkable, and a touching tribute to the Canadian temperament, that the PQ proposals of custom unions and economic association with the rest of Canada, even in the event of separation, seem to assume so much good will, even good humour, on the part of Canada. Of course, as in any other divorce, it is easiest for those who are getting what they want to behave like rational beings. But it is also true, to paraphrase Denis Stairs, that, while the threat to secede is undeniably a trump card, it will take only one trick in a highly vulnerable grand-slam bid. At the same time, to centralize is to create a hierarchy, and we have clearly reached the phase of democracy where the balance of federal and provincial interests has got badly dislocated. Many, if not most, of our contributors speak of certain positive aspects of decentralization, and regard it as a tendency that goes far beyond Quebec.

Michael Oliver remarks that while in the early sixties a deal might have been made with Quebec alone, the only option now open to us is devolution towards all the provinces. Leslie Harris reminds us that there is no monolithic English Canada, though there may have been a monolithic English Ontario a century ago. This point was well emphasized last night by the two Western speakers. John Meisel notes that anglophone Canadians think of their country as multicultural, and certainly a resident of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver would have to be remarkably introverted to be

unaware of the multicultural character of those cities. It is also Leslie Harris who speaks of the way in which Quebec has gained control of resources that belong to Newfoundland, which raises an important issue: concessions to a separating Quebec may involve selling out the interests of other provinces that are staying with Confederation. The implication is that, however the Quebec situation is resolved, we have to think in terms of applying all the PQ slogans of legitimate aspirations, self-fulfilment, mastery in one's own house, and the like, with equal seriousness to the rest of Canada.

John Meisel quotes Herschel Hardin as saying that Canadians differ from Americans in that the United States is a private-enterprise country and Canada a public-enterprise one. Certainly Canadians have always shown an unusual aptitude for deficit financing. Canada has always been preoccupied with communication, because of its almost unique difficulties with it, and the most remarkable Canadian achievements, in the previous century, were with its inarticulate forms: the vast railways, bridges and canals that sprouted out of the Canadian landscape on all sides. It was no more natural for Canada to produce such things than to produce major literature or painting, but they were produced because they fitted the mercantile mythology which Canada then accepted: the belief that its primary role was to get its natural resources moved to other centres. Confederation itself, on its economic side, was still within the mercantilist orbit. This phase was followed, in our century, by a nationally subsidized airline and the CBC. The result has been to leave us with a kind of communications overkill, so to speak, leading to a highly centralized machinery of government which in many areas is now cumbersome and inefficient.

Darcy McKeough, speaking as a minister, says: "Don't tell us how to do things. We're experts at that. Tell us what to do." The "what" of this conference seemed to centre on the question of the roles that should be assigned to federal and provincial authority. Ramsay Cook remarks that "our liberal heritage assures us that national self-government is preferable even to good government", but obviously many Canadians are prepared to re-examine that axiom. Meredith and Fowke speak of Ottawa as a company town removed from the mainstream of Canadian life, and Anthony Scott, referring to the Holy Roman Empire, says that centralized authority can sometimes become so unwieldy as to lose all real power. Voltaire said that the Holy Roman Empire was not holy, not Roman, and not an empire; and some of our speakers seem to think that the time is fast approaching when the federal government at Ottawa will not be federal, not a government, and, considering the number of departments being exiled to Hull, not in Ottawa. There are many other suggestions about the greater efficiency of provincial autonomy in some areas. Thomas Courchene gives a list of them, emphasizing health care;

Meredith and Fowke insist on the dangers of habit-thinking, of assuming that we *must* have a federal broadcasting system and federal control of that elephants' graveyard the post office. Anthony Scott also comments on the fact that citizens make more reasonable demands on local governments because they can see who pays for them, "whereas their demands on central governments are more irresponsible and carefree".

Even the federal Parliament, technically the supreme ruler of Canada, comes under the critique of over-centralizing, and there are suggestions for bypassing it to some degree. Stanley Roberts suggests a senior legislative body with relatively short-term appointments; Anthony Scott recommends an *ad hoc* assembly, and Thomas Courchene, referring to Donald Smiley, speaks of an "executive federalism", "the cornerstone of which is the federal-provincial conference". Gilles Paquet is cooler about these devices, but equally emphatic about the need to fight against what Darcy McKeough calls "mindless centralism".

It seems clear, then, that a considerable degree of political change is possible, and our speakers tell us that the Constitution is not an obstacle. Meredith and Fowke speak of the Constitution as a non-issue in this respect, and of course economists tend to be tax-determinists. Authority lies where the taxes are paid, and Thomas Courchene says: "a major change in the funding arrangements is tantamount to a change in the constitution itself". If I am right, however (and here I am not speaking specifically of this conference), the principle on which political regionalism has to proceed is that it should conform to the underlying cultural realities of Canadian regionalism, and nobody seems to know what those cultural realities are. The only one even frequently alluded to is the language issue in Quebec, and that has in my view been treated so simplistically as to throw everything else out of proportion.

In any case political regionalism is bound to include a good deal of economic change as well. But, while I am not competent to follow their analyses in detail, it seems clear that most of the economists take a dim view of economic regionalism as such. It appears, from their accounts, to be like one of those rivers in Central Asia that can't find the sea, and have to dissipate in desert sands. Clarence Barber says that Quebec's interest in economic association with Canada would be much stronger than Canada's; that the centres of American manufacturing are moving away from the Canadian border towards the south and west, and that, as Canadians cannot compete with low-labour-cost countries like South Korea, they will have to shift over to skill-intensive goods requiring a highly trained labour force. He concludes that separation is economically a retrograde step. Robert Lacroix and Richard Lipsey are both highly skeptical about the possibility of combining economic cooperation with political separation. The view from outside Canada is still more negative. If even a united Canada failed to become a distinctive nation, a fragmented one would have about the rating of a banana republic, even if Canada's exports seem more basic than bananas. Denis Stairs, whose subject this is, mentions, among other things, the importance of the Great International

Handicap, the feeling that it is parasitic not to impose a crushingly heavy defence budget even on nations too small to be effective in modern warfare.

I think the conference got rather stampeded in the direction of provincial rights, because clearly nobody believes that devolution towards the provinces is a panacea. The social elements that need strong federal control have to be studied with equal care, an obvious if seldom referred to example being ecology. I am not the only one who regrets the absence of a federal spokesman at the meeting last evening. Besides, various people, from Leslie Harris at one end of the country to Rafe Mair at the other, tell us that the provinces want a more equitable share in federal control even more than they want autonomy. This may well be true of the majority of Quebecois also. One can understand the dream of young people in Quebec that Alexander Campbell speaks of, of taking part in the building of a new nation. But in a post-national world there are no new nations. All that is possible is what Ramsay Cook calls decolonization, or becoming a community in one's own right, no longer derivative of some other community. Without questioning that this is a worthy ambition, it makes sense only in cultural terms. Politically and economically, the general answer of the conference to Robert Bonner's question, "is there regional life after national death?" is clearly no.

It would be easy to say that the conference was only a lot of talk, but, as Winston Churchill said, it is better to jaw than to war, and more consistent with human dignity to exchange information than feed prejudice. The cultural life of Canada indicates that there is a buoyant and unquenchable vitality in the country, and a widespread tolerance for, or rather a delight in, ethical variety. Culturally, there is no reason why Canada should not become a patchwork "geographical expression", like Germany or Italy before 1870. Vitality of this kind is not afraid of change. Gilles Paquet speaks of the need to adopt a functional rather than a structural approach to economic questions, and it is significant that this conference has revolved around the metaphor of destroying a structure. Much of that structure, it is also clear, should be, if not destroyed, at least redistributed and reassembled, if the real energies in Canada are to be set free.

It is, of course, possible that through bungling, rigid thinking, short-run expediency, and the like, Canada will re-enact the story of the tower of Babel, obliterating itself and its role in history because of a confusion of tongues. I think something rather more exciting than that is going on. I was once on a bus tour in Iceland, visiting the site of the national assembly that met there in the ninth century. If you care about democracy, the guide said, you will remember that you have seen the place where it all began. I think the next century may see a general slaughter of state leviathans, a breaking down of petrified bureaucracies, and the emergence of a more decentralized ideal of a full and creative human life. And perhaps our descendants, if they still care about history, may come back to the low-keyed and unflapped discussions like this one that are taking place all over Canada, and say: "something started here".

Maintain quality and excellence

yet curb spending, report says, after assessing University priorities and looking at faculties' academic planning

An interim report prepared by the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee has resulted in "probably the first attempt in this University to do academic planning and assess priorities across the whole University in a relatively short period of time." The subcommittee, stressing the tentative and incomplete nature of its discussions, has made a number of general recommendations for the maintenance of quality and excellence of programs within the University, and specific recommendations concerning funding and programs within various faculties.

Excerpted below are the report's recommendations:

1. that the University continue to seek strongly a provincial funding system that reflects its special features, including the possibility of uncoupling support for some of these from formula funding.

2. that the University support the continuation of external reviews and that these and other external indications of quality be taken into account in resource allocation.

3. that reinforcement of program excellence be one of the main criteria for the allocation of resources.*

3(a). that the Office of the Vice-President and Provost prepare as soon as possible a proposal for a systematic and cyclical examination of the quality of programs within the University, with appropriate recognition, of course, of those externally mandated reviews already in existence.

4. that a task force of the Planning and Resources Committee be established to seek ways of increasing the income of the University, including maximizing the income from all existing sources and exploring new sources.

5. that the following alternatives to across-the-board budget compression be considered by the Budget Committee: (1) seeking ways to increase income; (2) selective compression of programs; (3) excision of programs; and (4) lowering the rate of salary increases, it being understood that this list is not necessarily exhaustive at this stage, and that the items are not necessarily mutually exclusive.*

6. that the University-wide criteria and guidelines for academic priorities and resource allocation be: (1) reinforcement of excellence; (2) appropriateness for a university and the University's goals and objectives; (3) entrepreneurial academic leadership; (4) responsiveness to society's needs; (5) increasing the flexibility of resource commitment; and (6) responding to an external review, it being understood that this list is not necessarily exhaustive at this stage.*

7. that no new tenure-stream appointments or replacements be made in the Faculty of Arts and Science (including Erindale College) or in Scarborough College, unless the vice-president and provost is given sufficient demonstration that the proposed appointments have resulted from thorough discussions involving departmental and administrative representatives of all three campuses, and clearly fit overall plans and priorities at both the departmental and divisional levels.

8. that the central administration and Faculty of Dentistry continue to pursue vigorously with appropriate governmental bodies an improved funding basis for the operations of the clinics of the faculty.

9. that the Faculty of Dentistry reconsider the organization of its depart-

mental structure with a view to simplifying it and reducing its cost.*

10. that the Faculty of Dentistry continue exploring the restructuring of its clinic operations, and proceed with increased use of the computer to improve the management and income of the clinics.*

11. that the Faculty of Dentistry consider converting its graduate diploma program into a master's program.

12. that the subcommittee be provided with a clearer picture of the complex funding and staffing in the Faculty of Medicine. (It needs this information to obtain a better understanding of the complex problems with the faculty, and more importantly, to be able to assess properly the faculty's situation within the context of a University-wide planning exercise.)

13. that the Faculty of Medicine continue to improve distribution of resources internally to reduce "under-funding" and "over-funding" of departments. (It is recognized that this necessitates disclosure to the dean of additional departmental fiscal resources or the potential for them in order to come to rational decisions on internal funding. The subcommittee hopes that the methods adopted will continue to encourage departmental initiatives in obtaining and retaining appropriate additional funding.)

14. that, although the subcommittee encourages the Faculty of Medicine to continue its (successful) attempts to obtain outside funding for priority items, all commitments which may place demands on University budgets be fully discussed and approved by the University administration before final commitments are made. (An example of an area about which we are concerned is the development in the community health departments through that I'Anson fund.)*

15. that the Faculty of Medicine reach a decision about the future status of the program in Art as Applied to Medicine.

16. that the Faculty of Pharmacy consider further whether or not it is feasible and desirable to expand its undergraduate enrolment significantly, in the light of a predicted shortage of pharmacists in Ontario.

17. that the Faculty of Pharmacy have improved access to large lecture rooms in a nearby building on a first-priority basis, so that it may achieve a more efficient use of teaching resources.

18. that the Faculty of Education continue implementation of its stated plans, objectives and intentions as follows:

(i) establishment and subsequent expansion of the scope of the Master of Arts in Teaching program;*

(ii) elimination of the deficit with respect to the Institute of Child Study within the faculty's budget;*

(iii) elimination of the deficit with respect to the Technical and Industrial Arts program within the faculty's budget;*

(iv) investigation of the feasibility of transferring the faculty's library to the central library system;

(v) conversion of the Diploma in Child Study to a master's program.

19. that, in accordance with the belief of both the subcommittee and the Faculty of Education that the role of University of Toronto Schools should be redefined more in terms of a school for gifted children, and in acknowledgement that U.T.S. provides an important function for the community, the University press at the

highest level for an improved and appropriate funding mechanism for U.T.S.

20. that the Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture develop a comprehensive statement of objectives, plans, and priorities for its programs, and that additions not be considered for the faculty's budget until its objectives have been presented to the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee (or its successor).*

21. that the Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture attempt to integrate better the Forestry and Landscape Architecture programs.

22. that the Faculty of Library Science continue to develop its plans for extending its M.L.S. program to the Ottawa-Hull region, for adding to its Ph.D. specializations, and for Continuing Education, but that it also establish priorities for these in relation to each other and to its existing programs and research.*

23. that the Faculty of Management Studies have high priority for access to larger lecture rooms in other University locations in order to use its teaching resources more efficiently.

24. that the Faculty of Management Studies not reduce MBA enrolment in part-time and summer study below targets that were set for 1976/77. (If the target enrolments cannot be met, the faculty's resources should be reduced accordingly.)*

25. that the Faculty of Music develop further the relative priorities of its main needs among (1) equalization of performance instruction, (2) improvement of physical resources, and (3) strengthening of its existing graduate program.

26. that the Faculty of Music reconsider its departmental structure with a view to simplifying it and reducing its expense.*

27. that the Faculty of Social Work develop a comprehensive statement of objectives and priorities as soon as possible after the curriculum review is completed.

28. that the Faculty of Social Work not act on proposals to discontinue programs and increase enrolment without the approval of the Planning and Resources Committee.

29. that no further resources be considered for the Faculty of Social Work until its instructional activity is improved and its research capability, particularly as it relates to doctoral studies, is improved.*

* Recommendation considered to be of significance for the 1978/79 budget year.

An aspect of the report which produced a great deal of discussion was the contrast between the relative flexibility of program choice by students and the cor-

responding inflexibility of deployment of staff. On this issue, the report states:

"The existence of tenure is often cited as the major impediment to achieving adequate flexibility in staff deployment. Although it is a factor, we suggest that the problem would remain even if tenure did not exist. It is not feasible to consider assembling staff resources and dismantling them according to enrolment demands, since it may take many years to maintain excellence in building a department from a small base, and this difficulty of attracting the best staff would be exacerbated in the face of arbitrariness with respect to continued employment. Where tenure is a factor, the University should exploit means to offset it, such as adequate provision for early retirement, changes from full-time to part-time appointments, and lump-sum payments where appropriate; furthermore, divisional heads should be exhorted to ensure that the continuing scholarly contribution associated with the granting of tenure is maintained, and to take appropriate action when it is not.

"Other means of providing greater staff flexibility are associated with 'retraining', the provision of an individual with two or more components of salary according to various kinds of commitment, and contractually limited term appointments. The first is not traditionally associated with university staff because of the level of performance required, but it may be possible to consider it in some cases. One form of the second is the cross-appointment, and it could be made even more flexible and elaborate at the expense of budgetary complexity. We note with respect to the third that a task force is reviewing the policy under the terms of the 1977 *Memorandum of Agreement* between the Governing Council and the Faculty Association.

"The other side of the 'coin' is to consider decreasing the flexibility in program choice by students, either by decreasing options or by increasing structure. This may sound like a retrograde step, but it may be possible to move significantly in this direction for the betterment of most students. Associated with this are the questions of how to provide constructive steering effects in program selection, and to what extent admission to program should replace admission to division. For the Faculty of Arts and Science, in the context of the New Program, the specialists' programs are at most a partial answer to the former question, and the proposed Erindale curriculum ('New New Program') at Erindale College is a move in this direction."

The interim report, together with the budget guidelines passed by the Resources Subcommittee on Oct. 4, will be presented to the Planning and Resources Committee, and if passed, will be sent to the Budget Committee for input into the 1978-79 budget. Even longer term budgetary implications will be contained in the final report of the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee, due June 30, 1978.

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Epilepsy

whereby one spark becomes a fire

One out of every 200 Canadians suffers from epilepsy, though not necessarily the kind known as *grand mal*, where the individual loses consciousness during a violent spasm, or *petit mal*, where the person, usually a child, experiences brief lapses of consciousness from time to time.

Focal, or partial epilepsy, is by far the commonest form of the condition. It often goes unrecognized because the seizures are less dramatic and less obvious than the *grand mal* kind — though they are just as important. In fact, focal epilepsy, by causing major changes in the brain, is the major contributor to *grand mal* seizures. It is also often associated with eccentric and psychotic behaviour.

In focal epilepsy, explains Dr. Kenneth Livingston, chief of neurosurgery at the Wellesley Hospital, the person may experience only a twitching in a hand or foot. Or he may have brief periods of inattention. If the emotional mechanisms in the temporal lobe are also affected, the epileptic may gradually become disturbed between seizures.

"In a temporal lobe seizure," says the neurosurgeon, "the person may feel unsettled in his stomach, detect a strange smell, hear strains of music, feel suddenly fearful, or experience a *déjà vu*. He may even see his world shrink or expand as in a carnival house of mirrors."

As the attack progresses, the patient loses awareness, though he still appears conscious to others. He might fumble with his clothing, or even remove it. He might take a stranger's arm and start off down the street with him. In rare instances, the subject may become violently angry and sometimes dangerous when the attack is followed by a period of confusion and withdrawal. His actions may even take him to prison, though he won't remember why.

It's the limbic system in the temporal lobe that controls this kind of epilepsy and a new U of T neurosciences team, the Limbic Mechanisms Research Group, headed by Dr. Livingston, is studying focal seizures in people and animals. "In the past, such behaviour was not always recognized as being epileptic," Livingston says, "but now we have the

technology to locate the focus of a disturbance deep within the brain and to trace the spreading abnormal activity."

In their research, the scientists are using a unique Canadian discovery, known as the "kindling" model and developed by Dr. Graham Goddard, a psychologist at McGill University, to show how an epileptic disturbance can begin as "one small spark" and gradually spread until it is "a full-blown fire", irreversibly predisposing the brain to further seizures.

The kindling phenomenon seems to produce a long-lasting reorganization in the brain. "Once generalized seizures have been produced, the brain is permanently sensitized, or 'epileptic', and will display a full-blown convulsion every time the stimulus is re-applied — even after a lapse of weeks or months," says Dr. Livingston.

Dr. McIntyre Burnham of U of T's Department of Pharmacology is using the kindling model to test anti-convulsant drugs. "Temporal lobe epilepsy is one of the commonest forms of epilepsy, but at present, only 20 to 30 percent of its victims are helped by drugs," he explains.

Another member of the research group, Dr. Robert Adamec, an ethologist at the Wellesley Hospital, is observing the long-lasting personality changes that occur in cats when the temporal lobe is stimulated. The resulting changes are similar to those occurring in some of the victims of temporal lobe epilepsy. Adamec believes the observations may provide clues as to how heredity and environment influence personality.

And a computerized electroencephalographic system, soon to be installed at the Wellesley, will be employed to analyze the less dramatic forms of brain malfunction that occur between attacks in some temporal lobe epileptics, and that may relate to personality disorders and psychotic behaviour.

Skalds, kennings

and other poetic riddles
are plumbed by Norse scholars



Ships similar to this one carried Iceland's warrior-poets on their wanderings around the world.

In Old Norse, the word for "homebody" has the primary meaning of "fool", and at the Centre for Medieval Studies, there are none of those. There, itinerant scholars Baldur Hofstad and Martha Emiliy have joined a United Nations of students, gathered together to study an unlikely aspect of the flinty-hearted Icelandic — their poetry.

From as early as 900 A.D., poetry has been Iceland's "invisible export". In fact, 350 years before Chaucer was poetically defining England for its people, this island's peripatetic poets were reciting their sagas for the ears of Europe's royalty.

These wandering warrior-poets travelled as far as Russia, Constantinople, and even Jerusalem during the crusades, their wanderlust sanctified in one of Iceland's proverbs: "Stupid is the child who is brought up only at home." Between the ninth and fourteenth centuries, the Norse language spread from the banks of the Volga to the shores of the New World.

It was probably an Icelandic poet who wrote the first verse ever to be composed by a European on Canadian soil, says Professor Roberta Frank of the centre. The professor's research is on Old Norse skaldic verse, a *skald* being the term for the medieval Scandinavian court poet who wrote complex and sometimes almost incomprehensible verse.

Close to the year 1000, after a trying winter in the New World — possibly northern Newfoundland — a rather unpleasant Norseman, Thorhallr, wrote a skaldic verse whose opening line says forthrightly "Let us go home!" But not all skaldic verse is so easily understood. The *kenning*, a metaphorical and often riddling device, appears often in skaldic verse. Instead of calling a spade a spade, a *kenning* will conjure a phrase, often far-fetched and ingenious. For example, a *kenning* would call a camel "the ship of the desert", hair "barley of the head" and stones "bones of the earth".

Solving the mysteries of Icelandic verse is a full-time academic career for Baldur Hofstad. Hailing from, appropriately, Iceland, Hofstad resembles the itinerant subjects of his studies, as he has attended the Universities of Iceland, Munich and Manitoba. Hofstad's particular area of interest is thirteenth century Old Norse, a period filled with riddles and intricacies, he says, difficult to understand unless one knows the ancient mythology.

Martha Emiliy came from the agreeable climate of Los Alamos, New Mexico, to

drawn by the promise of a library well-stocked with Icelandic literature. She was not disappointed, as the library's substantial holdings were even further increased when Prof. Angus Cameron acquired the Alistair Campbell Collection for the Dictionary of Old English project.

Both students now find themselves at a university which has a long and distinguished tradition in studies on ancient Scandinavia, says Prof. Frank, pointing to the scholarship of Professors John Leyerle, Humphrey Milnes, Denton Fox and Lawrence Shook. U of T Press has just published Fox's translation of *Grettir's Saga*, and Prof. Frank's own book on Old Norse skaldic verse will be published later this year. In addition, Prof. Harold Roe, who teaches in the Linguistics and German Departments, and is one of the few people in North America who can speak both Faroese and Frisian, is now working on an Old Norse grammar.

But learning at the centre is not a one way street for either students or faculty. Baldur Hofstad, who came here to learn, is also teaching modern Icelandic to a small group of students at the centre, and imparting his knowledge of Iceland's history as recorded in its sagas of feuds and killings, travels and settlements to a larger group.

With increasing finesse, scholars at the centre are solving the riddles presented by Icelandic verse and, at the same time, shedding new light on the once-murky Dark Ages.

Committee to review Community Living Program

The dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science has appointed a committee to review the Community Living Program offered through Innis College. The review will involve an examination of all aspects of the program including its curriculum, staff and administration.

Comments from interested and concerned persons are invited and should be submitted before October 31 to the committee chairman, Professor Mary W. Laurence, Department of Psychology, 4041 Sidney Smith Hall.

Educational development funds

The University's Advisory Committee on Educational Development met recently to consider applications from colleagues requesting financial support for projects or studies intended to enhance the quality of instruction. Of the funds awarded to the University in June by the Ontario Universities Program for Instructional Development, \$50,000 is still available for this purpose. Consequently, further proposals from members of the University community interested in engaging in educational development activities are invited.

To be eligible, proposals must satisfy the general criteria set by the Advisory Committee on Educational Develop-

ment. Thus all proposals received will be assessed in the light of factors such as the intended impact and scope of the project; the means used to evaluate it; the type and amount of resources required; and the level of departmental and/or divisional support available.

All prospective applicants are invited to contact the Educational Development office, 65 St. George Street, telephone 978-7009, not only for specific information about the funds available, the form of application necessary and the criteria to be applied, but also for general advice about the formulation of their proposal.

The Advisory Committee meets next on Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Pontiac and the Green Man

Pontiac and the Green Man, Robertson Davies' new comedy, opens Oct. 26 at the MacMillan Theatre of the Edward Johnson Building.

Pontiac, hereditary chief of the Ottawas and war leader of the Algonquins, raised the Indians of the Great Lakes against the British and in 1763 laid siege to Detroit.

Major Robert Rogers, known as "the green man" from the colour of his uniform, was the founder of Rogers'

Rangers, the first guerilla force on this continent. He played an important part in the capture of Montreal in 1760 and in the disarming of the French forts up the Great Lakes. It was while he was engaged on the latter exercise that he met Pontiac.

The play, with music by Derek Holman, was specially commissioned for the Hart House Theatre Sesquicentennial and has been produced by the Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama in co-operation with the Faculty of Music.

Amendments to Haist Rules

Professor Michael Bliss, chairman of the Academic Affairs Committee, presented a number of amendments to the Policies and Procedures on Academic Appointments and the Haist Rules, all of which were approved.

Prof. Bliss noted that the recommendations came out of the Memorandum of Agreement with UTFA.

The first amendment requires that a sentence be added at the end of paragraph one, Article 16 of the Policy on Academic Appointments:

"The division head or chairman shall prepare and provide a brief summary on the content of the above appraisals and evaluation, without identifying their sources, to the candidate at the time of submission of the dossier as specified below."

The second amendment requires that a paragraph be added to Article 24:

"The Tenure Appeal Committee shall continue as constituted. Future vacancies, including that of the Chairman, shall be filled by the President after consultation with the Association."

The third stipulates that an article be inserted immediately following Article 27:

"Article 27A: Rights of Faculty Members Granted Tenure Upon Appeal. In the event that a faculty member is granted tenure by the Second Tenure Committee, that person shall immediately be considered for any promotion and be eligible for any merit salary increases that may have been denied him or her by

reason of the tenure denial. In the event of undue delay or similar circumstances, a faculty member who has been granted tenure by the Second Tenure Committee may apply to the President of the University for reimbursement of expenses responsibly incurred in his or her tenure appeal."

The last requires that a paragraph (19A) be added immediately following paragraph 19 under the major heading "Academic Administrators (Haist Rules):"

"In the appointment of a Principal of a College, a special advisory committee shall be appointed by the President of the University, after reference to the Chairmen of the departments or divisions within the College where appropriate, and faculty and student members of the College Council, this committee to be composed of up to five members of the teaching staff of that College and up to three students of that College, the dean of the School of Graduate Studies or his or her representative, up to three other qualified scholars from within or outside this University, but outside the College, and a representative of the College Alumni. The Chairman of this committee shall be the President of the University or his or her nominee. The membership of this committee shall be made public and nominations invited."

The Governing Council will next meet on November 17 at the St. George campus.

Governing Council — October 20
(including action taken at committee level)

- Approved appointment of Edward Kingstone, M.D., C.M., as vice-provost (health services) effective November 1.
- Approved certain amendments to the *Policy and Procedures on Academic Appointments* and the *Haist Rules*.
- Approved continuation of present policies and practices with respect to collection of compulsory non-academic incidental fees.
- Approved funding to proceed with certain fire and safety-deficient projects.
- Approved report of the Physical Recreation Committee to the Board of Stewards on the future use of the north wing of Hart House.
- Approved, in principle, a financial agreement between the University of Toronto and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.
- Approved constitution of the Faculty of Management Studies.

PhD Orals

Friday, October 28

Sarah Larrat Keefer, Department of English, "Liturgical Traditions Behind the Old English Metrical Psalter." Thesis supervisor: Prof. A.F. Cameron. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Thursday, November 3

Jerome E. Goldberg, Department of English, "William Blake: A Study in the Human Sciences." Thesis supervisor: Prof. H.N. Frye. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Business Affairs

pensions on a par, committee told

At the Business Affairs Committee meeting held Oct. 19, members heard a report prepared by William M. Mercer Ltd. on the status of the University's pension plan for academic and administrative staff that indicated that pensions were competitive with the "outside world", especially with those in other universities.

Chairman William Broadhurst stated that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities has granted \$162,000 to the Royal Conservatory of Music to help

to alleviate the current financial situation at the conservatory.

William Lye, physical plant director, told the committee that in keeping with the University's fire protection policy, automatic sprinklers would be installed in all new buildings and in all buildings being renovated. He also said that safety standards governing the handling, storage and use of potentially dangerous material would be immediately enforced.

The next meeting of Business Affairs will take place on Nov. 6.

Sesqui Events

Continued from Page 12

Sunday 30

International Gymnastics Training Session, part of *Immersion 77* program. Gymnasts from Roumania, Canada, USSR, United States, Germany and Japan; practice sessions for Ontario Cup International Gymnastics Competition. Benson Building. 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission for observers 50 cents.

Monday 31

The Nature and Roots of Religious Prejudice in Canadian Society, colloquium. Prof. M. James Penton, University of Lethbridge. Upper Library, Massey College. 4 p.m. (Religious Studies)

Tuesday November 1

Ontario's Flora and Fauna: Everyone's Heritage, No One's Business, first of series of five lectures, *The Sesquicentennial: Confronting the Future*. Prof. Paul Aird, Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture. The Sanctuary, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 75 Simcoe St. at King. 12.15 p.m. (Continuing Studies)

Chemistry of Glass, fourth in series of seven lectures providing background for *A Gather of Glass*. Dr. Robert Brill, Corning Museum of Glass. Theatre, ROM. 7.30 p.m.

Meeting Ontario's Energy Demand, third of four lectures in Sesquicentennial series *Towards 2077*.

Prof. Arthur Porter, chairman of Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning; Ian H. Rowe, conservation and renewable energy, Ontario Ministry of Energy; Peter J. Dyne, Canada Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources; P.G.

Campbell, engineering and operations, Ontario Hydro; and Prof. Kenneth Hare, Institute for Environmental Studies. Chairman, Dean R.E. Jervis, Applied Science & Engineering, Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.

Greg Cross, baritone, afternoon classical concert.

Music Room, Hart House. 1.10 p.m.

Herbie Koffman Quintet, first in series of concerts, *Jazz at the Museum*. ROM. 5.30 p.m.

Tennis Coaching.

Benson Building. 4 p.m. Information telephone Prof. Sheila Romeiko, 978-6094.

Wednesday 2

The Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Washington, environmental seminar.

Prof. G.H. Orians, University of Washington. 211 Haultain Building. 4 p.m. (Please note day.)

The Dismissal, new play by James Reaney, last in Sesquiseason series. Produced by NDWT Company. Hart House Theatre. Previews Nov. 2-5 at 8.30 p.m. Tickets \$2.50. Telephone 978-8668.

OCUFA award to geographer

Professor Gunter Gad, who teaches geography at Erindale, is the only U of T recipient of a 1977 OCUFA teaching award, presented this year to nine Ontario professors by the provincial confederation of faculty associations.

Prof. Gad is well known for his leadership and initiative both in the classroom and in the field, communicating to his students the immediacy of urban studies by using as teaching materials newspapers, periodicals, films and planning reports from several Canadian cities. His classes often visit other cities, most recently Nuremberg — a medieval city that lends itself to the analysis of a "townscape" with many different periods of development.

Prof. Howard Andrews, associate dean of social sciences at Erindale who was present on the visit to the German city, will receive Gad's award at the presentation ceremony Oct. 21, as Prof. Gad is currently on an exchange with a teacher from Oxford Polytechnic. "It's typical of Gunter Gad's devotion to teaching to want to know what is being taught in a post-secondary institution in England," says Prof. Andrews.



Prof. Gad will be back on the Erindale campus in June, when he will see his award firsthand — a citation and a work of art by Canadian artist Walter Bachinski.

Register now for first aid courses

The Safety Section has announced that because of the interest shown in the first aid course starting November 14, classes will also be given at the Robarts Library from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. These are in addition to the afternoon series already scheduled.

All those interested in taking the first

aid course should contact the safety office at 978-8787 for registration forms.

Forum

Bulletin welcome here

It is with regret, but no surprise, that I read in your last issue about a *Bulletin* reporter being hoisted out of a meeting of the UTFA Council. I suffered a similar fate when I went to sit in on UTFA's hearing with the External Reviewer of the Governing Council system. Despite previous assurances that the hearing would be open, I was told that the hearing was closed.

I would just like to extend an invitation to your staff to sit in on any commission, committee or council meeting of the Students' Administrative Council. They are always in open session.

*Brian O'Riordan
University Government Commissioner
SAC*

Elderly not over the hill

Referring to the article "Gentle Martial Arts" (*Bulletin*, Oct. 17), I just wish to clarify that although much of my research and study at both the M.A. and Ph.D. level concerned Japanese society, my major area of investigation was social gerontology. This probably explains, in part, my interest in attracting older

people to the festival and to breaking down the age barriers that people often feel put them "over the hill" as far as any movement art or physical activity is concerned.

*Burt Konzak
Department of Athletics and Recreation*

Scarborough strip?



The lavishly-signposted Erindale Walk, recently opened with remarkable (even bizarre) pomp and ceremony, is unfortunately another example of inadequate and shortsighted University planning. It is at least eighteen inches (or 45.7 cm.) too narrow for about two-thirds of its length, and this forces many users during busy periods to walk on the newly-

sodded grass verge which will thus soon be converted to mud. If the needed extension were to be named the Scarborough Strip, perhaps the other distant college might agree to foot the bill?

*R.M.H. Shepherd
University College*

This is the library the Newmans built

at the Centre for Industrial Relations



Just up St. George Street from the John P. Robarts Research Library is the Centre for Industrial Relations, which last week renamed its library not in honour of a benefactor or a politician or any other sort of V.I.P., but in honour of a pair of librarians, sisters, who, starting from scratch less than 10 years ago, developed the centre's library into one of the major reference sources for industrial relations in Canada.

A brass plaque now informs visitors that the library has been officially designated the Jean and Dorothy Newman Industrial Relations Library, a circumstance that must please the two librarians, who both retired from the University on September 30 in order, they have divulged, to study and travel.

Jean Newman joined the University in 1968 as the centre's first full-time librarian and two years later Dorothy was made her assistant. The centre itself had come into being in 1965 and was in the business of organizing conferences and seminars, and carrying out research projects. By the academic year 1971-72, funded by outside grants, the library — and more especially its information service — had become the centre's primary function.

It was Jean Newman who was responsible from the outset for organizing the information service, which provides borrowers with current information on any topic in the field of personnel and labour relations — culled from some 1100 vertical subject files containing clippings, journal articles, pamphlets, reprints, research reports, and surveys; about 300 periodicals, newsletters, services, indexes, and abstracts; statistics, legislation, and labour union documents; and approximately 4,000 books.

The concept of a service "whereby relevant non-book publications are collected, and kept current, by subject so that they are immediately available on request", is unique, says the centre's director, Professor Noah M. Meltz, and

Librarians Jean (left) and Dorothy Newman who, a decade ago, built the library at the Centre for Industrial Relations into the resource centre which today bears their names.

the service is providing excellent support for the new Master of Industrial Relations degree program, begun at the centre in 1976-77 and the only one of its kind available in an English-speaking Canadian university.

The citation to be presented to each of the Newman sisters reads, in part: "The faculty and staff of the Centre for Industrial Relations know and value the love and dedication which you... devoted to building the Library and Information Service. We intend to continue it in the tradition of innovation and service which you have developed. We thank you most sincerely and wish you all our best in your new endeavours. We will miss you."

Mouldy invitation

The Moulds We Live With, a 20 minute colour film by Professor John Morgan-Jones, will be shown in a preview screening Thursday, Oct. 27 at 1.15 p.m. at the Media Centre, 121 St. George St., Room 107.

All those interested in the subject are invited to attend.



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Sesqui Events

Monday October 24

Sociology of Marriage in Modern India, lecture. Prof. Indra Deva, Ravishankar University. 14-353 Robarts Library. 1 p.m. (South Asian Studies Committee CIS)

Spinoza and the Emergence of the Modern Few, second of two Schwartz Lectures. Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, American Jewish Congress. Croft Chapter House. 4 p.m.

Human Factors Engineering — Directions for the Future, fourth of five Sesquicentennial seminars in series *Industrial Engineering for the Future*. Prof. Julien Christensen, Wayne State University. 202 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Regionalism and Canadian Fiction, fourth of eight lunchtime seminars in series, *Canadian Literature and Culture*. Prof. William J. Keith, Department of English. 321 Pratt Library, Victoria College. 1.15 p.m.

Games of the 21st Olympiad, film. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 7 p.m. (Physical & Health Education)

Tuesday 25

Keratocysts of the Jaws, lecture. Dr. H.M. Worth, Vancouver. 108 Dentistry Building. 9.30 a.m.

Filtered Vector Spaces, lecture. Prof. Vlasta Dlab, Carleton University. 2117 Sidney Smith Hall. 4 p.m. (Mathematics and SGS)

Global Eradication of Smallpox, lecture. Dr. Frank Fenner, Australian National University. 3154 Medical Sciences Building. 4 p.m. (Hygiene)

Lighting Fixtures and the Development of Glass, second in series of seven lectures providing background for *A Gather of Glass*. Catherine Thuro. Theatre, ROM. 7.30 p.m.

Impact Analysis and Environment Planning in the United Kingdom, seminar. Dr. Peter Wathern, University of Aberdeen. 211 Haultain Building. 4 p.m.

Book Sale. Oct. 25 from 7 to 10 p.m., Oct. 26 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Seeley Hall, Trinity College.

Music, concert of instrumental and vocal contemporary compositions in *Ukrainian Heritage Festival* series. Zenon Lawryshyn will give an overview of Ukrainian composers, music will be performed by students of the Royal Conservatory and Faculty of Music. Parkdale Library, 1303 Queen St. West. 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday 26

The Role of Conditioning in Drug Tolerance and Dependence, colloquium. Prof. S. Siegel, McMaster University. 2117 Sidney Smith Hall. 4 p.m. (Psychology and SGS)

African Dance and Politics, seminar. Prof. Judith Lynne Hanna, University of Texas, Dallas. Upper Library, Massey College. 4 p.m. (African Studies Committee CIS)

Physician Practice Behaviour, seminar. Prof. Alan Wolfson, Departments of Health Administration and Political Economy. 4171 Medical Sciences Building. 4 p.m. (Health Administration) (Please note day.)

Native Culture and Lifestyle in Northwestern Ontario and Resource Development Issues in the North, talks. Fred Plain and Louis Bird, Grand Council Treaty Number Nine. Cumberland Room, International Student Centre. 12 noon to 2 p.m. Bring lunch.

Victoria Open House.

Tour of college for students' parents. 7-9 p.m. (Victoria Women's Association)

Cibachrome Demonstration.

East Common Room, Hart House. 7 p.m. (Camera Club)

Melissa Pedersen, pop-folk.

East Common Room, Hart House. 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Shamu Das and Friends, sitar and Indian music.

Music Room, Hart House. 8.30 p.m.

Pontiac and the Green Man, third of four plays in Sesquiseason.

New comedy by Robertson Davies, music by Derek Holman. Produced by Drama Centre in co-operation with Music, directed by Martin Hunter, music conducted by Michael Evans. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. Oct. 26 to 29 and Nov. 2 to 5 at 8.30 p.m. Tickets \$6, students \$3. Telephone 978-8668 or 978-3744. (See story page 9)

Thursday 27

17th and 18th Century English Glass, third in series of seven lectures providing background for *A Gather of Glass*.

R.J. Charleston. Lecture theatre, McLaughlin Planetarium. 8 p.m. (Please note day and time.)

Financial Fitness after Fifty, third of six lectures in Sesquicentennial series *The Best Age? The Middle and Later Years*.

Eric Coleman, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. 2080 South Building, Erindale College. 8 p.m. Tickets series \$5, single \$1. Reservations and information telephone 828-5214. (Associates of Erindale)

Victoria's Role in Canadian Higher Education, first in series of four *Victoria University Sesquicentennial Lectures*.

President G.S. French, Victoria University. Room 3, New Academic Building. 8.30 p.m.

Did a Supernova Trigger the Solar System?

colloquium. Dr. David N. Schramm, University of Chicago. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m. (Physics and Astronomy)

UTSA Lunchbag Forum.

Dorothy Gillmeister will speak on her work as the University's equal opportunities officer. Council Chamber, Scarborough College. 12.30-1.30 p.m.

Student chamber music concert.

Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2.10 p.m.

Public forum.

Representatives from Grand Council Treaty No. 9 will talk about the situation in Northern Ontario, discussion will follow presentation. Theatre, ROM. 1 p.m. Those attending forum will be admitted free to the museum.

Sport, Morality and the State: The Case of South Africa

symposium in *Immersion 77* program. *Apartheid Sport*, film, will be shown in 104 University College at 11 a.m. and 12 noon.

Discussion of topic by Prof. Cecil Abrahams, Bishop's University and Prof. Tom Bedecki, National Sport and Recreation Centre, Ottawa. Chairman, Richard Hayward, Council of Department of Athletics and Recreation. West Hall, University College. 2 p.m. (Physical & Health Education, Athletics & Recreation and P & HE Alumni)

Camerata

first of three concerts. Meeting Place, Scarborough College. 8.30 p.m. Tickets series \$12, students \$9; single tickets \$5. Send cheque to Camerata Concerts, S407D Scarborough College.

Toronto Blues Hockey Tournament.

Oct. 28 and 29 at Varsity Arena. Oct. 28, Laval vs Toronto, 6.30 p.m.; Waterloo vs York, 9 p.m. Oct. 29, consolation final, 6.30 p.m.; championship final 9 p.m. Tickets \$2 per night.

Students Collect

exhibition. Collection of some art works owned by divisions of the University. Education Gallery, Art Gallery of Ontario to Nov. 20.

Saturday 29

Bio-Feedback in Athletics and Fitness, symposium in *Immersion 77* program. Guest speaker, Dr. Evelyn Bird, University of Guelph. Other participants to be announced. West Hall, University College. 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Festival of Gentle Martial Arts

part of *Immersion 77* program. Open to all those interested, beginners to advanced. Fee adults \$15, senior citizens \$10. Benson Building. 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Tour of classes and displays will be given at 12.15 p.m. Information telephone 978-3436.

Fitness Testing for You

part of *Immersion 77* program. Tests of strength and cardiovascular fitness. 104 Athletics Wing, Hart House. Telephone 978-3084 in advance to make appointment for Saturday afternoon.

Monte Carlo Night.

Cafeteria, South Building, Erindale College. 8 p.m.

Sunday 30

Treating hypertension with drugs, fourth of fall series of special Sesquicentennial lectures at Science Centre.

Prof. Thomas T. Zsoter, Departments of Medicine and Pharmacology. Main auditorium, Ontario Science Centre. 3 p.m.

Pierre Souvairan, piano recital, second in *Sunday Scholarship Series*. Music by Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin and Albeniz. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 3 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$3. Telephone 978-3744.

This is Stained Glass and three other films, fourth of six week series of films complementing exhibition, *A Gather of Glass*.

Theatre, ROM. 7.30 p.m.

Continued on Page 10



The Portuguese Revolution and How It Affected Southern Africa

seminar. Jeremy Boulbee, freelance journalist and faculty member University of Lisbon. Upper Library, Massey College. 1 p.m. (African Studies Committee CIS)

Safety and the Supervisor

seminar. James H. Murphy, chief safety officer. 4049 Robarts Library. 3 p.m.

Avalanches and Stratified Flows

seminar. Prof. W. Douglas Baines, Department of Mechanical Engineering. 252 Mechanical Building. 3.10 p.m.

Efficient Allocations and the Value of Scenic Views

environmental seminar. Prof. Jack J. Knetsch, Visiting Research Professor of Law, from Department of Economics, Simon Fraser University.

211 Haultain Building. 4 p.m.

Mycoparasitism by Basidiomycetes in culture

biology seminar. Prof. J. Traquair, North American Poison Mushroom Centre, Erindale College. 2082 South Building, Erindale. 5.15 p.m.

Living Together: Living in a communal house

talk. John and Linda Harti, Gary Diggins and Anne Blaney. Pendarves Room, International Student Centre. 12.15 p.m. (Integrity Group)

Romance and Reality

third of 13 colour films, *Civilization* series. Aspirations and achievements of the later Middle Ages in France and Italy. Art Gallery, Hart House. Two screenings, 12 noon and 7 p.m.

Friday 28

Making Cities Both Livable and Humane

sixth of nine lectures in *Lunch & Learn Club Series I, The Urban Revolution*. David Crombie, Mayor of the City of Toronto. Innis College Town Hall.

12.15 p.m. Registration fee \$15 for four series of lectures. Information telephone 978-2400.

Reactions of Small Sulphur-Containing Molecules with Platinum Group Metals

colloquium. Prof. Alan Walker, Scarborough College. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

The Value of Bad Greek Grave Epigrams

seminar. Prof. Malcolm Wallace, Department of Classics. 144 University College. 3.10 p.m. (Graduate Classics)